

Factors that can inhibit grieving in children

- ⌘ The surviving parent's inability to mourn.
- ⌘ The surviving parent's inability to tolerate the pain of the child and to allow the child to mourn (denying his/her feelings and expression).
- ⌘ Fear about the vulnerability of the surviving parent and the security of the self.
- ⌘ The lack of the security of a caring environment.
- ⌘ The lack of a caring adult who can stimulate and support the mourning process.
- ⌘ Confusion about the death and his/her part in it.
- ⌘ Ambivalence towards the deceased parent.
- ⌘ Unchallenged magical thinking.
- ⌘ An inability to put thoughts, feelings, and memories into words.
- ⌘ Issues of adolescence that exacerbate normal conflicts in mourning.
- ⌘ Cognitive inability to accept the finality and irreversibility of the death.
- ⌘ Lack of opportunities to share longing, feelings, and also memories.
- ⌘ Instability of family life after the loss.
- ⌘ Reassignment of an inappropriate role and responsibility.



These factors contribute to the reason why many children bury their grief, have delayed grief reactions or mark time until more favorable circumstances arise and they can acknowledge the pain of the loss.